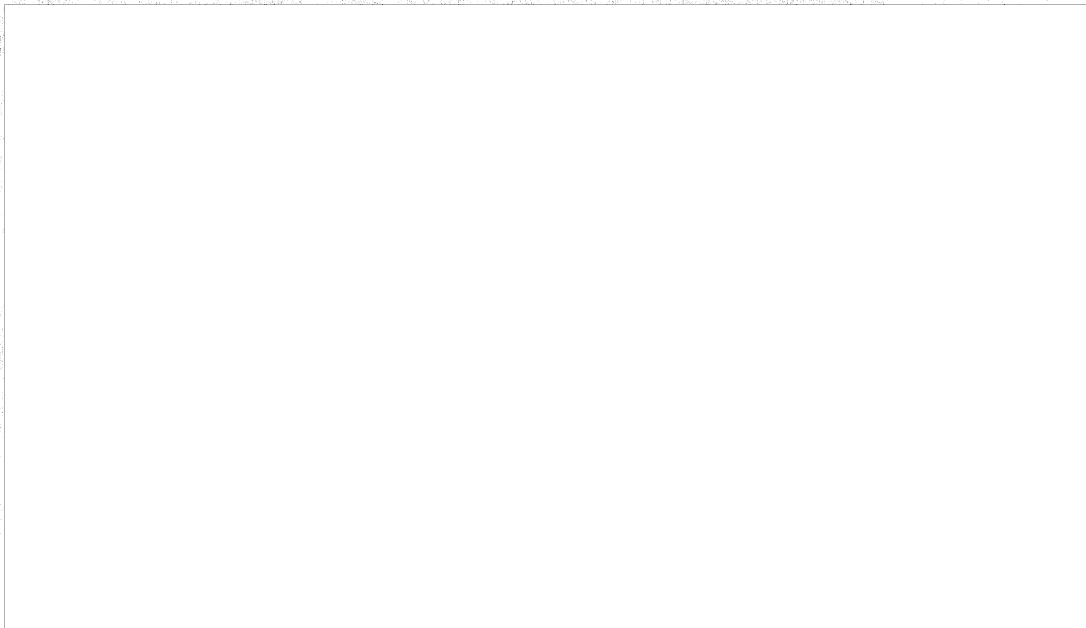


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Title: CHINESE YOUTH INDOCTRINATION AND ACTIVITIES - China

Source: Various Chinese newspapers and periodicals, 5 Jan 50 -  
24 Jun 51

**CONFIDENTIAL**

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CHUNG-KUO SHAO-NIEN ERH-T'UNG (CHINESE YOUNG PIONEERS), South China Edition, No 17, 24 Jun 51; published by the Peiping, Chung-kuo Shao-nien Erh-t'ung She (China Young Pioneers Agency)

The Chung-kuo Shao-nien Erh-t'ung is the official publication of the China Young Pioneers Corps.<sup>7</sup>

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### Summary of Contents

[Numbers refer to titles in the Table of Contents.]

1. This is a brief history of the CCP, recalling various unsuccessful revolts of the past, and showing how under Communist leadership and Soviet Union help, and despite Kuomintang with American support, this revolution has brought to birth a New China. An appeal is made to the Young Pioneers to add in realizing the full Communist State.

2. Kuo Mo-jan, the Party's versatile writer, re-tells the story of Ch'u Yuan, a famous statesman-patriot and poet of the elden times, who failed in his effort at reform, and finally drowned himself. Later, however, Ch'u's nation led in revolutionary triumphs and his sympathy with the common people is worthy of imitation in the present, Luo Mo-jan claims.

3. This is a practical admonition for care of eyesight.

4. In this story a CCP regional commander demands quartering in a village at night, and is rebuked by a peasant woman for his rudeness. The story reaches the ears of Mao Tse-tung, who sustains the right of the commoners to demand courtesy, even while being forced to share their dwellings.

5. The famous commander-in-chief is made a peg on which to hang a chain of instances of landlord exactions in his native village, and peasant reactions.

6. A group of school children write to Mao Tse-tung, telling how their environment has become a "Heaven Below", thanks to him.

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7. This is the first part of a storiette, this part being in 8 brief paragraphs, each illustrated by a simple drawing. A motherless boy is determined to defend the Eighth Route army by revealing how his father has become an informer for the Japanese.

8. A Pioneer band in a school prepares for monthly test by conducting a mutual quiz. The Pioneer Song is brought in, and its popularity evinced.

9. A Pioneer---marked by his red tie---does his good turn by helping a blind old man, who is indigent, across a muddy piece of road, while all others neglect to help this case of need.

10. A group of school children help their unlettered comrades learn to read.

11. Photographs and many other Pioneer exhibits show the glories of life in the Soviet Union and New Democracies at an Exposition on Children's Day in Peiping.

12. A Pioneer picks up a wallet from the ground and finally discovers the owner; he refuses the proffered reward on the ground of being a Pioneer and honest lad.

13. Shows how happy two children are, singing songs of their own making, while working---a girl at spinning and a boy at collecting manure.

14. This seems to be a satire on human cruelty drawn from nature, "red in tooth and claw", but is more interesting than impressive.

15. This is a story of bombing in Wu-Han during the war with Japan, and tells of Soviet air-fighter volunteers helping the Chinese.

16. This is an interesting exercise in word-making.

17. This consists of letters of greeting from children in Romania, Britain, and Korea.

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CHINA YOUNG PIONEERS CORPS ADOPTS FLAG, ANTHEM, PLEDGE, SALUTE, ETC. --

Peiping; Jen-min Jih-pao, 29 Apr 50

The All-China Young Pioneers Cadres Conference, held in Peiping during 23-28 April 1950, adopted the following Young Pioneers flag, banners, salute, insignias, pledge, pass-words, anthem, and initiation ceremony:

## Flag

Red flag with five-pointed yellow star and an outlined, yellow flaming-torch in the center. The red color signifies the revolutionary victory, the star signifies the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, and the flaming torch signifies enlightenment.

## Banners

Battalion banner -- Length: 120 centimeters. Width: 20 centimeters. Red flag with five-pointed yellow star and an outlined, yellow flaming-torch in the center.

Company banner -- Length: 80 centimeters. Width: 60 centimeters. One end of the banner is cut away in a triangle, 20 centimeter high. Red flag with five-pointed yellow star and an outlined yellow flaming-torch in the center of the banner.

Squad banner -- Red 28 centimeters by 59 centimeters triangular flag with no star or torch in the center.

## Insignias

Members -- A triangular neckerchief, one meter by 60 centimeters by 60 centimeters, worn in necktie fashion with triangular point hanging down on the back of the wearer.

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**Explanation:** Red color signifies revolutionary victory. The insignia is similar to that of the International Young Pioneers.

**Officers:** Officers wear red stripes on left sleeves to signify their ranks. Each stripe is one centimeter by 4 centimeters. A battalion commander wears 3 stripes, a company commander, 2 stripes, and a squad commander, one stripe.

#### Salute

Raise five fingers of the left hand past the front of the chest and the forehead and stop about one and a half inches above the top of head.

**Explanation:** Right hand raised above the head indicates welfare of people above all else. The 5 fingers signify "five loves", namely, the love for the country, people, labor, science, and the wealth of the Fatherland. The salute is same as that of the International Young Pioneers.

#### Initiation Pledge

"I am a member of the China Young Pioneers Corps. I pledge allegiance to the Young Pioneers flag, promise to obey the Young Pioneers constitution, and engage in its activities. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the Youth Corps, I promise to become a good Young Pioneers member. I will study hard, be very active, work hard, and be prepared to give all my strength in constructing the Fatherland and in putting into practice Chairman Mao's great thoughts!"

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Passwords

Call: "Are you prepared to construct the Fatherland's enterprises and fight to put into practice Chairman Mao's great thought?"

Response: "I will always be prepared!"

Anthem

The words was written by Kuo Mo-jo. The music was composed and made into a March arrangement by Ma Sau-to'ung. The words, in 3 stanzas, are as follows:

1. We, New China's children, we, New Young Pioneers will,  
Unite to succeed our elders, never fearing hardships,  
Never fearing heavy burdens,  
Fighting for New China's construction,  
Learning from our great leader, Mao Tse-tung.
2. Mao Tse-tung, the Sun of New China,  
Has opened the avenue for New China,  
The Black Power has been swept out of all China,  
The Red Flag is calling to develop a limitless future,  
Fighting for the building of New China,  
Bravely going forward under the leadership  
Of the Communist Party.
3. We will support the Youth Corps  
And prepare ourselves to enter the Youth Corps,  
We, all of us, must study hard and train hard,  
Walking towards the bright shining tomorrow,  
Fighting for the building of New China,  
Fighting in the democratic camp's front line.

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### Initiation Ceremony

The initiation ceremony for the new recruits should be carried out seriously and effectively to bring out its educational meanings. The use of funds extravagantly and practicing formalism in the execution of the initiation ceremony should be avoided. Each agenda for the ceremony should aim towards educating and impressing the new recruits, and the ceremony should not be prolonged too much. The ceremony should be presided by a member of the Youth Corps' Young Pioneers Committee.

Before the start of the ceremony, each recruit should sign a pledge card and take it with him to the ceremony hall.

The ceremony is generally performed at the company unit level. After the members of the company are properly seated, the company commander reports the number of attendances to a battalion commander or to a member of the Young Pioneers Committee.

The ceremony proceeds in the following order:

1. Everyone rises.
2. The flag(s) is unfurled with a bugle and drum accompaniment.
3. The anthem is sung.
4. The new-recruits roster is read by a member of the Young Pioneers Committee.
5. The pledge is repeated: Everyone raises his right hand. A Young Pioneers Committee member leads in the repeating of the pledge. The new recruits hand in the signed pledge cards. After which, the flag bearers and drum and bugle team retire.

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6. Members' insignias are presented. Music is played during the whole presentation period. The presiding officer (may be a member of the Young Pioneers Committee, battalion, company, or squad commander or an old member) hands a red neckerchief to each recruit with both hands. Each recruit receives the neckerchief with both hands and places it over his shoulders. The presiding officer ties the neckerchief. Both exchange salutes. The presiding officer calls out the password which is answered by the recruit. The process is repeated until the last one is completed. The recruits are thus initiated as new members of the Young Pioneers Corps.

7. The ceremony ends with the playing of music.



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### THE IMPORTANCE OF YOUNG PIONEERS WORK

The importance of Young Pioneers work is expressed very clearly in the resolution of the Youth Corps Central Committee about the organizing of the Young Pioneers. The resolution points out that it must "train and educate the entire generation of children" it must "unite and educate children in study and in all sorts of collective activity, to develop them into becoming superior children of the New China, who love the fatherland, love the people, love labor, love science, and love to care for public property."

Comrades, what the Youth Corps Central Committee has given us is a political duty which is important and must be fulfilled. Why? To appreciate this question, we must first ask: In behalf of what sort of a "generation" are we to unite and educate?

I think: First, they are the generation that will be responsible for completing the building of the New Democratic society. Obviously children now 14-15, will be the chief force in pushing construction in 8 or 9 years; children of 9 or 10 will ~~be~~ gradually grow up to join this great construction group, a source of vital production army. Everyone knows that to build an independent strong New China, there are needs for engineers, specialists, and technical men; and that these persons must have a high measure of political awareness, and be well-versed in occupational skills. The fountain of a large quantity of such persons, is clearly this generation of children. So this generation of children must be the important resource for completing the building of the New Democracy.

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Second, I feel that everyone should notice that this generation is one in which China is travelling towards socialism. We know that the condition for China's travelling towards socialism, under leadership of the working class and the Communist Party, is not decided merely by economic development, but will also be decided by the degree of awareness among the masses. At that time, the children of this generation will be the core of society in that great age of change; their awareness and attitude will be one of the guarantees of that change. They will bear this historical load, taking it over from our shoulders.

Third, we must also point out: the age in which this generation lives is one in which they will truly be the masters of the nation and society. Children are the future owners: this phrase was shouted too much in days of reactionary regime, it has been used a long time; but in fact every possible method has been used to condition children from an early age to become in future the blind servers of a small number. In the past, under reactionary rule, their future was to be cattle and horses for imperialist, bureaucratic capital, and feudal groups, to be their slaves, or the implements of an exploiting regime, or social parasites; they did not have, and more, could not have a future of being owners. In the past, under reactionary rule, the vast majority of children were deprived of the right of receiving the education they normally would have for future serving of the nation and people. Many children of workers and peasants had to go too early to bear the economic burdens of the home, and so lost their health. Many children had to go too early into the realm of adult life, developing many unwholesome habits of health and thinking, affecting both mind and body. Scars

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of their ill-treatment still abide. Their spontaneous and adequate ability for becoming outstanding in the new society has been affected. However, all these limiting conditions for their development have been torn aside and smashed from the foundations. This generation of theirs will become the true lords of the future; the nation and society have boundless hopes for them, and will give them planned training. They will be the first generation in China's history to have fulfilled hopes and to have attained a glorious future.

Fourth, we must notice that this generation of children are in better condition than any generation in the past, to escape the influence of the old China and become completely a generation of new people. The old China,---several continuous millenniums of feudal society, followed by 100 years of semi-colonial, semi-feudal society, has left very deep scars on our bodies. Chinese society has provided China's intellectuals with a revolutionary and shining side, and also with a backward and dark side. Everyone of us has brought these unworthy qualities, bad thoughts, and evil habits, into the revolution. We know how seriously these black spots have hindered our progress, affected our work, and caused us such painful inner conflicts. But the present generation of children live in an environment much improved over the one we had; the revolution has succeeded, society is centered around the masses of workers and peasants; wholesome assigned work and habits of living have been set up; education has been reformed, the new culture is widely spread. They will be familiar with the glory of serving the people, and consider selfish exploitation as shameful; they will less than any other time be poisoned by the old society.

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The success of the revolution has given them the possibility of being an entirely new generation; and the bonds of the old society will be weaker for them than for any other age of ours. Comrades! This is exceedingly important. In the Soviet-German war, Hitler vainly imagined that after he invaded the Soviet Union there would be many traitors coming to collaborate with him; but in fact it was exactly the opposite of what he had calculated; the entire Soviet people were firm and unyielding. A Soviet author has pointed out Hitler's mistake, saying that he had not thought of all under 40 in the Soviet Union as having grown up since the October Revolution, and those of about 50 were disciplined under it. The new environment of revolution and victory had created these people; they were Soviet people, different from those of any preceding age. Among the oncoming generation of which we speak will be just so an entirely new generation, they have the opportunity to become such.

In sum, this generation that will complete the building of the New Democracy, opening the avenue to a socialist society, becoming true owners of the nation, still more fully the "New Chinese people," is just the "entire generation of children" that we are going to train and educate, the generation entrusted to us to work for. In a word, our objective is just such an objective, just so important, just such a complex "entire generation."

Can we let such "a generation" develop and grow uncared for? Can we fail to train them in all aspects? Clearly we cannot leave them alone, look lightly on them. Nay, we must earnestly regard them, and make this a serious political duty to perform. We must

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recognize that today's political authority is that of the people themselves; we have the duty and should have the spirit to assume the responsibility of training and educating "an entire generation."

Each one of us highly treasures the fruits of revolutionary success; our giving attention to children is simply giving attention to the prolonging of the revolution.

Comrades! Our demand of this generation is very clear; the Youth Corps resolution says: "To train them to be superior children of the New China, loving the fatherland, loving the people, loving labor, loving science, loving to care for public property." Here is defined in concrete terms the aim of our work.

In 1938, at a conference of honored teachers in the Soviet Union, Kallinin said: "If you ask me what is the most important thing to demand of new teachers at present, I would say, 'Teach new men... We are creating new men of a socialist society; such men must have given the highest qualities of humanity.'"

The head of the associated Communists central school, Hsi-k'o-fu-li-fu said in 1947 to a conference of special committeemen from the educational ministry of the USSR: "What character and special qualities should a Soviet youth have? He should be filled with faith in his own activities, towards the great resources of Communism, and towards the great thoughts of Lenin and Stalin about the Party. He must be alert and alive, not sinking into sadness and despair on account of small defeats and obstacles, fearing no difficulty or hindrance, and forever prepared to overcome them. He must observe

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discipline, moral discipline, ready to perform any duty or command for the welfare of the people. He must be bold, persevering, sincere, loyal, quick of perception. He loves his own people, sacrificing his own self in service to them. His highest loyalty is to the Soviet fatherland, prepared to give up his life for her." I believe that our hopes for the oncoming generation are of a piece with this spirit.

This is to say that the future generation should not only have a high level of skill, but also of politics and good moral character. We shall rely on them to carry forward the revolution firmly in the future. Their future is concerned with our future; and because of the great influence of childhood education on each person's growth, their present is concerned with their future. We must in the tender of this generation train them to be good material for being loyal servants of the people. To begin now to do work on children with all our might, not only assures a glorious future for them, but also will guarantee great growth for our nation.

From this it is evident, my comrades, how we should value and regard the children of this generation, and carefully understand what toilsome and big work we must do for them. This is not a matter of indifference; it is very important, complex, and toilsome. The Communist Party all along has paid high regard to this work. It has never looked lightly on the work of children in the revolution. From the work of Young Vanguards in the Soviet areas and liberated areas and liberated areas, and children's groups and Young Pioneers in the anti-Japanese and liberation struggles, and their heroic model records in production to be both praised and wept over, we may know

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that in the past this work has been highly regarded and has achieved something. Comrades who are engaged in this work are contributing to the struggle and to the victory. Today we are given better conditions for work. The people have given the Youth Corps this task. Each Corps member and cadre should appreciate its glory. We should reverently and seriously take up this burden, and with high enthusiasm perform this work.

I have heard that some persons think such work is not "political work" at all and is not work of a serious fighting nature. Such a view is mistaken. The cause of this error lies in not having considered another aspect of the environmental change. This is speaking in general and in the midst of development. But we must not forget that this new environment is just opening; this new society of ours is just being built out of the old society. The strength of the remains of the old society, especially in cultural matters the feudal thinking and colonial thinking still retains much force; many children in their homes still keep up their old habits and thinking. This generation that we are working for still has the ill effects of the old society corrupting and poisoning them by the power of traditions. Comrades, in working for children we cannot but struggle against these things, and such struggle has to be a serious political duty, with a content of sharp political thinking. Not recognizing this will result in children's work being cheap and lower our quality of work.

We hear that others say, one has no position doing this kind of work. I say, What is position in doing revolutionary work? That is merely the amount of offering one makes for the revolution, the degree

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of responsibility he undertakes; outside of this there is and should be no other content. Since all have mentioned and highly regard this kind of work, they will of course respect a comrade who engaged in it. I think this should not be in the realm of worry for us comrades. If it is, let there be a good study of the matter, and from this point of view, quickly get rid of it; and with one heart and mind go ahead with serving the people in this way.

We shall show below that this work is by no means easy. I think it is easy in one aspect, because it has direct and sure guidance from superiors out of their rich mass-contact and educational experience, and also it has the present environment of victory. We should fully believe that any problem in the work can be solved.

But in another aspect we must avoid supposing that children's work is not worth mentioning or has nothing worth notice, and hence look down on it and fail to do it seriously. Comrades, children's work has its difficult aspect, which we must recognize.

First, based on what is said above, the duty is enormous, the goal it sets before us is very high. As regards its rich content, we ourselves do not yet know enough. Second, supposing we do have some experience in work; but our present objective is not all the populace, but only children. They are not adults; they have "child psychological attitudes;" about these our understanding is too small. We must learn to understand these; but that is not possible without our spending some time. Many of our teachers with experience in teaching children nevertheless lack experience in working with the

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masses. So whatever be the type of comrade, we all have our deficiencies. Third, there is the demand for imbuing with political thinking; yet we must avoid being "adult-minded" and "political-minded" and be "child-minded." This is not easy. This means not to have a creedal explanation of politics, but to enter deeply and come out simply, to grasp the nature of his spirit, which understanding the features of child-life. Between the two there must be deep research, only thus can it be grasped. Therefore this work has to be a very careful piece of educational work.

On the one hand we must fear any difficulty, or bow before it. Also we must not despise any work that lies before us. Each one working in this field should be serious, genuine, and devoid of careless attitude, thus completing this work. Otherwise, we will do harm in the work.

Further, we hear that some comrades feeling they have no experience, hope that the superiors will hand them a package of perfect plans, will introduce to them a bundle of complete experience. As if they must wait to have "experience" before being able to go ahead with work. I think there is fault here too.

Is there any experience of comrades who have worked with children, that we may draw upon for learning and comparison? There is, The rich experience of touch with the masses for many years, the line of the masses, the principles of educational reform for youth, is one type; children's work in the earlier liberated areas is another type; experience of the Soviet Union in youth and children's work is yet another. Experience along these lines can give us a few basic principles as we go about this work, and help us to raise our conceptions. But

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having this set of children as objective (with different background, environment, education), and under new conditions, a new content of organization and activity, there is no complete bundle of experience for us. If we use it mechanically, we will do poor work. If in some places we are guilty of exclusiveness, taking the feature that the Youth Corps is an organization of progressive young people, and mechanically transferring it to the Young Pioneers to use there; as once in the Northeast they divided children into classes by grading them, mechanically the experience of rural land-reform: it's all a mistake. Lin Hsien often said: A road is made by people walking; experience is simply created and summarized by revolutionaries in their work. Having goal and route; having principles; having also experience that can be learned and compared; having also guidance; then how about experience? This is what we may boldly create in the midst of our work. We just need to do it energetically; boldly create; from time to time learn from the masses; genuinely compare notes; perform self-criticism; note and summarize experience; then the period of fumbling around will not be long.

Comrades, the position given us by the organization is a glorious one. Because of this, there is a point which must be emphasized. You remember that at the Cultural Delegates Assembly Mr. Kuo Mo-ju mentioned how Stalin said that cultural workers are the engineers of the souls of men, and he demanded that cultural workers must learn more deeply and re-make themselves; because "in order to mold the souls of others, we have to mold our own souls." This saying should be inscribed alongside the seat of us workers with children. We must train and educate this generation of children to be completely new persons, to become superior

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children of the New China; and so must first discipline and strengthen ourselves, thus becoming new persons. We ourselves must incarnate those very characters which we demand in the oncoming generation; and develop and raise our own quality. This is to say we must study politics well, and study the thoughts and work-habits of Mao Tse-tung, so that we can be examples to lead this generation of children. Comrades, do not despise children; they take on new things very quickly, and are less bound down by backward thoughts and understanding and bad habits. In the present revolutionary environment, under these favorable conditions of genuine school education and rich social activities, their change, development, progress, are very rapid. Unless we strive a great deal, we have a corresponding hazard of falling behind. So to strengthen our study is a very important matter for us.

(Report to a Young Pioneers Work Research Class in Shanghai)

By Li Keng: New Education, Shanghai, Vol. III, May 1950.

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CHUNG-KUO CH'ING-NIEN BECOMES BIWEEKLY; CHUNG-KUO ERH-T'UNG RENAMED  
CHUNG-KUO SHAO-NIEN ERH-T'UNG -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 14 Jan 50

Peiping, 13 January (Hsin-hua) -- Effective 15 January 1950, the 30th issue of the Chung-kuo Ch'ing-nien (Chinese Youth), the official publication of the China New Democracy Youth Corps (CNDYC), will be published every other week instead of every week.

It was also announced by the Central Committee, CNDYC, that its publication, the semimonthly Chung-kuo Erh-t'ung (Chinese Children) will be renamed the Chung-kuo Shao-nien Erh-t'ung (Chinese Young Pioneers) from the 7th issue of the magazine, and will become the official publication of the China Young Pioneers Corps.

[An advertisement, which appeared elsewhere on the same paper, gives the above-mentioned periodicals as being semimonthly and published by the Ch'ing-nien Ch'u-pan She (Youth Publishing Agency) in Peiping.]

CHUNG-KUO CH'ING-NIEN (CHINESE YOUTH), Nos 53-54, Peiping, Chung-kuo Ch'ing-nien She, 9 Dec 50

[The Chung-kuo Ch'ing-nien is the official publication of the China New Democracy Youth Corps.]

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**CONFIDENTIAL****DESCRIBES ACTIVITIES OF THE CHINA NEW DEMOCRACY YOUTH CORPS --**

Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, 4 May 51

On 4 May, 32 years ago, China's revolutionary student youth started a revolutionary movement in Peiping against imperialism and feudalism. This was the beginning of China's New Democracy revolution. Since the 4 May Movement, China's revolutionary intellectuals have begun to travel on the path of Marx-Leninism. In the first organization of revolutionary youth, the Socialist Youth Corps was born in 1920. Comrades Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou En-lai, Jen Pi-shih were members of this Corps.

From 1920 to 1925 the Socialist Youth Corps and its successor the Communist Youth Corps, participated in the famous 30 May Anti-Imperialist Movement, in the Northern Expedition, and in the revolutionary 10-year struggle for land-reform. Thousands of youth were mobilized to join the Red Army, and set up the Young Communist International Regiment and the Young Communist International Division, so named by the Comintern youth. There were organized the Young Vanguard (semi-armed youth band), and Pioneers Corps tailored to support the front. In KMT-ruled areas, the Youth Corps, under leadership of the Communist Party, persisted in underground struggles, preparing and initiating the great anti-Japanese national salvation 9 December Movement of 1935.

From 1936 to 1945, to meet the existing international and domestic political situation, to organize a wide anti-Japanese national united front and to reform methods of work in the Youth Corps itself, the CCP Central Committee decided to reorganize the Communist Youth Corps into

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a broad national liberation organization. Subsequently, there were brought into being the Chinese National Liberation Vanguard, the Youth National Salvation Corps, The Youth National Salvation Society, the Youth Anti-Japanese Vanguard, etc. In anti-Japanese bases, the anti-Japanese youth of the Youth National Salvation Society joined the Eighth Route Army and guerrilla bands, and strengthened the rear, engaging in production, and developed rural cultural work. In this way they made large contributions. Many fine young people have sacrificed their young lives in the struggle to secure the liberation of their country.

During the growth of the national revolutionary success, the political awareness of vast numbers of youth was rapidly heightened, and there was urgent need for a united national organization that would embrace active elements of progressive youth. So the CUP Central Committee in October 1946 made a proposal to the Party for a tentative founding of a youth corps; and after trying out for two years in various places a formal decision was announced on 1 January 1949, for forming the China New Democracy Youth Corps. In April of that year, its First National Delegates Conference was called to meet in Peiping and the China New Democracy Youth Corps was formally established. It received a political report prepared by Jen Pi-shih representing the Central Committee, and adopted a program and constitution.

The founding of the Corps was the result of 30 years of brave struggle by Chinese youth under leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. It is the heir of the traditions of the resplendent revolutionary struggle of China's youth. Its sole organizer and leader is the Chinese

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Communist Party. Therefore, 4 May has been designated as the Founders' Memorial Day of the China New Democracy Youth Corps.

After the New Democracy Youth Corps was established, it has continuously fulfilled the glorious duty laid upon it by the Party. In all political, economic, military, and cultural constructive projects of the New China; in resisting America and helping Korea, in land-reform, in suppressing counterrevolutionaries, it has become a powerful and intimate helping hand to the Party and the People's government. Since US imperialism launched its wicked aggressive war against Korea, the Chinese people have carried on a fierce patriotic movement of resist-US, aid-Korea, defend peace, and protect homes and country which the Youth Corps have been active participants.

In the field of industrial production, Youth Corps members are working with a high degree of self-awareness and the attitude of owners. Countless numbers become labor heroes and models who have created new records. Corps member Chao Kuo-yu of the Third Machine Shop in Mukden began a new record movement. Since the nation-wide patriotic emulation contest for production began last October, it has been joined enthusiastically by Corps members. In the one region of the Northeast, 200,000 youth and Corps members have joined in a patriotic contest in January. In Mukden, 61 workers in Nail Factory No. 3, have started an "each-man-an-extra-piece" movement in production to resist-US, aid-Korea. Then, by mid-January, the workers had made 751 more pieces, and saved 1434 work-hours. Yang Yu-tch, a Corps member in Machine Shop No 4, improved the skills, causing production

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to rise 21 fold. The working class are not merely eager in production, but also strive to raise their own culture. Corps members are the most forward in this respect. Liu Hsi-lan, a Corps member in the Dadron Weights and Measures Factory learned 3,000 characters in two years, and could write reports and articles.

In the rural patriotic production movement, the Youth Corps in an active and effective spearhead brigade. Not only do Corps members actively participate in agricultural production, but also transmit the People's government farm policies, lead in organizing mutual aid teams, and popularize new farm methods. Many women corps members go out on the land for productive labor, breaking the old custom that a woman does not go out for labor on the land. For instance, the woman member Kuo Yu-lan in Heilungkiang, and Wang Ch'ing-mei in Hopoh became farm labor heroines. They spread the new methods of selecting seeds and soaking seeds, and got a bigger return. In the work of controlling the Hwai River, the Corps members on both sides of the river got together a large number of youths to join in. Last winter in north Anhwei alone, out of 600,000 workers, one-third were youth, and out of these, 16,000 were Corps members. Corps members were the backbone of the people's labor force. Of the distinguished models in Fou-yang Hsian alone, 30 percent were Corps members.

In the newly-liberated areas, rural Corps members have actively entered into land-reform, rent-reduction, anti-tyrants, anti-bandits, and other social reform movements.

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As to the intellectuals, since the liberation of the mainland, they have been earnestly studying industrial and agricultural subjects and reforming themselves. Corps members are the most eager ones in this movement also. In the Resist-US Aid-Korea Movement, many young intellectuals responded to their country's call and joined military cadre school and PLA. While students everywhere used their spring vacations for propaganda work in rural districts, helping everyone in the nation to receive resist-US aid-Korea education. In the schools, we are infusing patriotism into every lesson. When students catch the correct "study-for-the-1<sup>st</sup> mainland" ideology, they develop warm enthusiasm for study. Many students are personally overcoming obstacles; they invent studying methods; make a large quantity of instruments, gauges, models; build school edifices; and start laboratories and museums.

In the People's Liberation Army, 70-80 percent are young men. Thousands of riflemen, artillerymen, tankmen, grenade and combat heroes are Youth Corps members or young men. Youth accounted for more than half of the 350 combat heroes assembled in a national conference on 25 September 1950. Among those responding this spring to the People's government appeal to enroll in military cadre schools, Youth Corps members were among the first everywhere. Also Corps members and young men are to be found in large numbers among the heroes of the Chinese People's Volunteers. Examples are: Corps members Tung K'ai, who lost his life bombing a big bridge; and Corps members Ma Chia-shun and others who held Wen-heng Hill to the last,

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perishing with the enemy by grenades. All these are shining examples of Youth Corps heroism. They used their own blood to protect the fatherland and to preserve world peace.

As regards the Corps propaganda and education, there are 49 Corps publications read by Corps cadres over the nation. There are 61 Corps newspapers and magazines. Since the Corps publishing house of the Youth Corps Central Committee was set up last year, 216 books and magazines have been published in 14 categories. The Corps organ Chung-hua (Chinese Youth) was published for the first time on 27 April this year. This biweekly magazine is one of the most widely sold periodicals in the country. The Corps sets up lecture-halls in many cities, and of late has started a system of assistant instructors, who give basic knowledge about the Corps and elementary political concepts. The Corps send capable members to join the Party propaganda net to propagandize current events, policies, and effective production methods.

Now the victoriously progressing Resist-US Aid Korea, Protect Homes, Defend Country Movement is the prime duty of every Chinese to struggle in, it is also that of the Corps. Each member and young person must be stirred up to participate in this movement.

The China New Democracy Youth Corps has been in existence for two years, and under the Party's leadership, has already accomplished much. We must achieve more, grow stronger, and show more usefulness in China's revolution. We must strengthen the Corps members' education in Marx-Leninism and in Mao Tse-tung's thoughts, increase the founding of more Corps and fight persistently for the full realization of the New Democracy.

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PEIPING STUDENTS FEDERATION ADOPTS CONSTITUTION -- Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao,  
21 May 51

On 20 March 1950, the Second Peiping Students Delegates Assembly adopted the following constitution for the Peiping Students Federation:

#### General Principles

##### Article 1

This organization shall be called the Peiping Students Federation (hereinafter called "the Federation").

##### Article 2

The aim of the Federation shall be to unite the students of the whole city; and under the leadership of the People's government, promote study of the New Democracy, organize students to participate in production and welfare activities, help them become leaders in the New Democracy construction, and struggle for building the People's Republic of China and the People's Capital.

##### Article 3

The Federation shall join the All-China Students Federation and the Peiping Democratic Youth Federation as member association.

#### Membership

##### Article 4

Membership in the Federation shall consist of student unions as units. Any student unions in Peiping's middle school grade or above, which accept the Federation's constitution and desire to join, may apply for membership herein.

#### Article 5

Anyone who applies for membership as set forth in the preceding section, and is approved by the execution committee of the Federation, may become a member.

#### Article 6

Each member shall have the rights to:

- a. Elect and be elected.
- b. Have preference in enjoying the cultural, educational, and welfare activities of the Federation.
- c. Question, propose, or criticize any decisions and work of the Federation, in line with its aim.
- d. Propose various kinds of work and to ask possible and needed aid from the Federation.

#### Article 7

The duties of each member are to:

- a. Obey the Federation's constitution and execute its decisions.
- b. Undertake possible and needed work entrusted by the Federation.
- c. Make reports to the Federation.
- d. Pay dues promptly.

#### Article 8

All members have freedom to withdraw from the Federation.

#### Organization

#### Article 9

Federation is organized on the principle of democratic centralization.

#### Article 10

The Federation's highest organ of authority is the city-wide

students' delegates assembly. When it is not in session, the Federation's executive committee shall be the highest organ of authority.

#### Article 11

Responsibilities of the city-wide students' delegates assembly shall be:

- a. Fix the Federation's work-plans and duties.
- b. Confirm or amend the Federation's constitution.
- c. Receive and discuss the Federation executive committee's activity reports.
- d. Elect the Federation's executive committee.

#### Article 12

The city-wide students' delegates assembly shall meet once a year, called by the executive committee and must have half or more of the delegates attending, to be valid. In special circumstances, on the authority of the executive committee or the request of one-third of the membership, the assembly date may be advanced or postponed or a special delegates assembly be called. The method of selecting delegates shall be decided by the executive committee.

#### Article 13

In the period immediately before or after a city-wide delegates assembly the executive committee may call a city-wide students delegates conference to discuss and decide on pending student work.

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### Article 14

Delegates to the city-wide students' delegates conference shall be appointed by the executive committee of each students union.

### Article 15

The city-wide students delegates conference shall meet once every four months, the date to be advanced or postponed by the executive committee according to need.

### Article 16

The Federation's executive committee shall be composed of 25 units (each unit appointing one member) elected by the city-wide delegates assembly to transact ordinary business in accord with the Federation's constitution and the decisions of the city-wide students delegates assembly.

### Article 17

The Federation's executive committee shall elect a chairman and four vice-chairmen. It shall set up a presidium, under which shall be six departments: study, organization, welfare, recreation, service, and co-eds, with committee members acting as departmental chiefs or deputy chiefs. A chief secretary, and several secretaries, shall be engaged to make a secretarial office to help in daily administrative work under the guidance of the presidium.

### Article 18

The Federation's executive committee shall have a monthly meeting, called by the presidium and needing one-half the membership as quorum. In special circumstances, on the authority of the presidium or the request of one-third of the committee, the meeting date may be advanced or postponed, or a special meeting be called.

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### Article 19

Executive committee members shall serve for one year; if re-elected, they may continue in office.

### Finance

### Article 20

Member students unions shall pay the federation of 5 percent of all dues received by them, paying once each school term. In special circumstances of hardship, this may be reduced or remitted by approval of the Federation's executive committee president.

### Article 21

When necessary, the government may be asked to supplement, or subscriptions may be solicited from the public and from members.

### By-Laws

### Article 22

This constitution may be corrected by the All-China Students Federation.

### Article 23

The right of interpreting this constitution rests with the Federation's executive committee.

### Article 24

After this constitution is adopted by the city-wide students delegates assembly, it shall be published and become valid.

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SCHOOLS RECRUIT STUDENTS IN PEIPING -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao,  
23 Mar 50

The following advertisements for students appeared on the Peiping  
Jen-min Jih-pao of 23 March 1950:

1. Wanted: Students to Attend the Harbin Foreign Language School.

Purpose: To train "people's service" Russian-language translators.

Qualification: Any male or female, 18 to 25 years old, of good health, good character and with no communicable disease, who completed at least a higher middle school, or has an equivalent education, may apply.

Examinations: Oral and written examinations on political knowledge, Chinese-language, history, geography, mathematics, physics, chemistry; and physical examination.

Period of study: 2 years for preparatory class, 4 years for special-study class.

Service or treatment: The school will furnish room, board, books and other supplies. The government will assign jobs after graduation.

2. Wanted 700 students to Attend the North China People's Revolutionary University.

Purpose: To train cadres for political, military, economic, cultural, and mass activities needed by the People's Republic of China.

Curriculum: Marx-Leninism theories, thoughts of Mao Tse-tung, China's revolutionary theories, and various New Democracy policies.

Period of study: 6 months

Qualifications: Any male or female 19 to 25 years old, with healthy body, no communicable disease, with education of second year or higher in a higher middle school.

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Examinations: Oral and written examinations on Chinese-language, political knowledge, Chinese and foreign geography and history, mathematics (algebra, trigonometry, geometry), physics, chemistry; and physical examination.

Service or treatment: School to supply room, board, uniform, study equipment. The school will assign work after graduation.

### 3. Wanted Students to Attend the Harbin Agricultural College.

Purpose: To train New Democracy "people's service" agricultural technicians for agricultural development.

Number of students required: 200 for first-year class, namely, 50 for agricultural technology department, 50 for forestry department, 40 for animal husbandry department, 30 for veterinary department, and 30 for agricultural chemistry department.

Qualification: Any male or female of healthy body desiring to serve in the people's agricultural development, 18 to 23 years old, who graduated higher middle school or has an equivalent education, may apply.

Examinations: Chinese-language, political knowledge, mathematics (higher algebra, trigonometry, plane geometry, analytic geometry), biology, physics, and chemistry.

Period of study: 4 years.

Service or treatment: Students must pay room and board, study supplies and apparels. Those unable to pay may acquire people's scholarship fund if referral is obtained from relevant government of ch'u level or above.

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RECRUITS PUBLIC HEALTH STUDENTS -- Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, 31 Aug 50

The Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao of 31 August 1950 issue carried the following advertisement:

Wanted students for Secondary-Grade Public Health Cadres School of the public health office, Directly-Controlled Department of the People's Revolutionary Military Council.

Classes: nurses and pharmacists classes.

Curriculum: Chinese and English languages, political subjects, mathematics, and natural sciences (physics, chemistry, and biology).

Period of study: 2 years.

Qualification: Any male or female, under 25 years of age, with healthy body and an education of lower middle school or higher, or with equivalent education, may apply.

Service and Treatment: School supplies room, board, school supplies, etc. After completion of study, students will be assigned jobs.

CHINA PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY BEGINS CLASSES -- Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, 2 Oct 50

Some 4,000 students will attend the first classes of the China People's University which will open in Peiping tomorrow.

The school, which will have some 1,600 students in 8 departments and some 1,200 students in the Special Training Department, will train construction specialists, higher-grade scientists and technicians from among the workers-peasants intellectuals.

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# TEACHERS STUDY RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE DURING PRESENT "RESIST-US" MOVEMENT --

Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, 11 Feb 51

During the present "Resist-US, Aid Korea, Protect Homes and Country" Movement, teachers at the Dairen Technological Institute will hold a patriotic teaching work emulation contest.

The contest calls for emulation among 32 teaching study teams, which by using Soviet method, study teaching techniques, Russian-language, and translate Russian textbooks, etc.

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RECRUITS TAX AFFAIRS AND QUARTERMASTER SCHOOL

STUDENTS -- Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, 3 Feb 50

The following two advertisements appeared on the Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao of 3 February 1950:

1. Wanted 400 Students to Attend the Central Government Tax Affairs School.

Purpose: To train New Democracy tax administration cadres.

Qualification: Any male or female, 20 to 35 years old, with healthy body and with no bad habits, who desires to serve the people by participating in New Democracy tax administration work, with education of higher middle school or higher, or with equivalent education, may apply.

Examinations: Written examinations on mathematics, political knowledge, Chinese-language; oral and physical examinations.

Period of study: About 3 months.

Service or treatment: School will supply room, board, uniform, and study equipment. After graduation, students will be assigned jobs in various parts of the country.

2. Wanted Students to Attend the Quartermaster's School of the North China Military District, People's Liberation Army of China.

Purpose: To train cadres for handling financial and economic work of the People's Liberation Army.

Period of study: 6 to 12 months.

Qualification: Any revolutionary young intellectual who wants to serve the people faithfully; or any youth 18 to 25 years of age, who has healthy body and has no bad habits and who is at least a graduate of a [Illegible] middle school, or has an equivalent education, may apply.

Examinations: Written examinations on Chinese-language, mathematics, political knowledge; oral and physical examinations.

Service or treatment: School will supply room, board, uniform, school supplies. After completion of the study, students will be assigned proper jobs.

STUDY RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE DURING WINTER VACATION -- Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao,  
12 Feb 50

Peiping -- Utilizing winter vacation, 600 teachers and students of the Ch'ing-hua University have been enthusiastically studying Russian-language since 30 January.

The language is learned by means of mutual aid, cell-teacher's system. The 600 teachers and students were divided into two large groups, and each group was again divided into 30 cells, with each cell containing 10 persons. Each cell chose a cell-chief who acts as a teacher. Each cell meets 3 hours a week. Cell-teachers are responsible for teaching his members, answering all questions, and giving oral or written examination.



MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY RECRUITS CADRE SCHOOL STUDENTS -- Peiping  
Jen-min Jih-pao, 3 Feb 50

The following advertisement appeared on the Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao of 3 February 1950:  
Wanted Students for the Ministry of Heavy Industry Cadre School, Peiping.

Qualification: Anyone under 35 years of age who completed technological course in a university or trade school on machinery, electrical equipment, chemistry, non-ferrous metallurgy, or ferrous metallurgy; any well-trained cost accountants; anyone who completed a factory management course in a university or trade school; any university graduate; or any higher middle school graduate; or with equivalent education; may apply.

Aim: To give short-term political training to heavy industry workers.

Period of study: About 4 months.

Curriculum: Mostly New Democracy political education.

Service or treatment: School will supply room, board, uniform, and school supplies. After graduation the school will assign jobs at the standard wage rate.

EAST CHINA RECRUITS TRANSPORTATION CADRE SCHOOL STUDENTS -- Shanghai  
Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 3 Jun 51

The following advertisement appeared on the 3 June 1951 Chieh-fang Jih-pao:

Jih-pao:

Wanted 300 Students to Attend the Transportation Cadre School of the Department of Transportation, East China Military and Administrative Committee.

Aim: To fulfill the needs for transportation engineers and traffic control personnel in East China.

Number of students desired: 100 students to attend the transportation engineer class, and 200 students to attend the traffic control class.

Qualification: Any male or female, 18 to 30 years of age, with healthy body, willing to serve the people; and with the education of private or public higher middle school for transportation engineer class, and lower middle school for traffic control class.

Examination: For transportation engineer class -- Chinese language, political knowledge, mathematics, biology, chemistry; oral and physical examinations. For traffic control class -- Chinese language, physics, chemistry, geography; oral and physical tests.

Period of study and place: One year in Shanghai.

Employment: After the completion of the courses, the transportation department will assign jobs in various East China provinces.

#### Periodicals

HSUEH-HSI (STUDY) -- Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, 28 Mar 51

The first issue of the periodical, Hsueh-hsi appeared at Peiping bookstores on 26 March 1951.

The purpose of the periodical is to aid cadres and masses to study and acquire basic political knowledge. The periodical will contain a section called the Political Knowledge Reader which will try to expound basic knowledge on the Chinese revolution and Marx-Leninism. It will also lecture on teaching methods, answer various problems, analyse current events, instruct cadres, and carry articles on history, geography and languages.

SHIH-SHIH SHOU-TS'E (CURRENT EVENTS HANDBOOK) -- Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, 28 Mar 51

The Shih-shih Shou-ts'e is a semimonthly publication, which explains nationally the domestic and foreign current events and policies, describes New China construction achievement, and work experiences of propaganda personnel.

PUBLISHES 9TH ISSUE OF SHIH-SHIH SHOU-TS'E (CURRENT EVENTS HANDBOOK) -- Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, 22 Feb 51

The 9th issue of the Shih-shih Shou-ts'e, published on 20 February 1951, followed the theme of "oppose American imperialists' rearming of Japan" contained the following articles: "In What Manner Did the US Help Japan to Carry Out Aggression in China?" and "Advance a Step Forward in Expanding the 'Resists-US, Aid-Korea, and Oppose US rearming Japan' Patriotic Movement."

The Shih-shih Shou-ts'e is published by the Jen-min Publishing Agency in Peiping.

STRUGGLE FOR LASTING PEACE AND PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 31 Nov 50

The 60th issue of the Chinese-language edition of the Cominform official publication, "Struggle for Lasting Peace and People's Democracy!" is being sold at present in various bookstores.

In commemorating the first anniversary of the People's Republic of China, the weekly periodical points out editorially that the Chinese people's winning the revolutionary struggle for freedom and independence has a great historical significance. It goes all to say that all oppressed

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people sympathize and support the China peace policy and that they see in Chinese revolution a pattern in which they can fight to win national independence. The editorial concludes, "US-British imperialists have started a bloody war ... all oppressed peoples must rise up as one to crush them ..."

The same issue also carried the reprint of the Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao editorial, entitled "Now Is the Time for Japanese People to Unite and Fight the Enemy;" an article by Wei-lien-sun (Chinese rendition of an American name), secretary of the National Committee, Communist Party of America, entitled "Increase the Struggle to Halt the American Fascist Reactionary Force;" an article by Po-li (Chinese rendition of a British name), Secretary General, British Communist Party, describing the proceedings of the British Trade Union Delegates Assembly.

The Chinese edition of the Cominform publication is published by the Chieh-fang She in Peiping. The periodical's slogan is "Proletariats of the World, Arise!" It is published also in Rumania, USSR, France, UK, Germany, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Spain, Bulgaria, Albania, and Spain.

PUBLISHES CHINESE-LANGUAGE EDITION OF THE "WORLD YOUTH" -- Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, 23 Mar 50

The combined first and second issues of the Chinese-language edition of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) organ, the "World Youth" was published in Peiping on 11 March 1950.

The current periodical contains articles by various WFDY officials. The periodical reports life and struggle of democratic youth in

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various countries, and introduces experiences of the international youth movement. It is being published in Russian, French, German, Polish, Bulgarian, Rumanian, and Italian languages. English and Spanish editions appeared once but were forced to stop publication due to pressures from reactionary governments in US, Spain, and Latin America.

#### Newspaper

TO PUBLISH YOUTH NEWSPAPER -- Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, 24 Apr 51

The first issue of the Chung-kuo Ch'ing-nien Pao (Chinese Youth Newspaper) will be sold on 27 April 1951. The paper is the organ of the Central Committee, China New Democracy Youth Corps and will be published twice a week. Its aim is to direct the youth movement in China, exchange views of youth workers activities, and help youth study Marx-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's ideology.

DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH CORPS IN THE NORTHEAST -- Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, 5 Jan 50

During 1949 great achievement has been made in the development of the Youth Corps in the Northeast. According to an incomplete data, there are nearly 200,000 Youth Corps members in factories, mines, railroads, schools, offices, and rural areas.

Members of the Youth Corps have enthusiastically participated in industrial and mining productions, large numbers of them have become model workers, and studied new techniques during the invention and new-records movement. Many members have shown excellent grades in schools,

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and have improved their working efficiencies. A large number of peasants members have taken active parts in production and study, joining such movements, as the "winter-study" movement.

NORTHEAST DECIDES PROGRAM FOR WORKING YOUTH CORPS MEMBERS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 5 Jan 50

At the Northeast Youth Workers Conference held in October 1949 and called by the Youth Committee, Northeast Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, a resolution entitled Program for Working Youth Corps Members was adopted.

The resolution called for the (1) raising of the political consciousness of youth corps members and young workers, and urging them to participate in productive activities, and in the invention and new-records movement; (2) raising of their technical and cultural level; (3) and helping solve their livelihood problems, and mobilizing them to participate in welfare activities for all workers.

To assure youth corps members to maintain close liaison with their labor unions and factory control committees, the conference also decided (1) to Assign chief of each young workers' department of a provincial or municipal youth corps committee a concurrent post of the chief of young workers department of the relevant trade union; (2) to allow a youth corps committee secretary or a deputy secretary to attend the standing committee meetings of the relevant trade union in industrial or mining center which has no young workers' department; (3) and to allow a secretary of a youth corps subbranch in a mining center, to attend the relevant factory control committee meeting without being a committee member.

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**SSFA DECIDES 1951 PROGRAM -- Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, 19 Feb 51**

At the Board of Directors meeting of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association (SSFA) held on 15 February 1951, the following 1951 program was decided upon:

1. Publish 30 categories of SSFA propaganda materials. Hold nationwide Sino-Soviet Friendship Week. Extend Sino-Soviet friendship activities to all corners of China.
2. Continually push and direct various SSFA members to actively participate in the "Resist-US, Aid-Korea, Defend World Peace" movement. Closely unite this activities with the Sino-Soviet friendship activities.
3. Continue to organize SSFA organizations. Increase membership to 20 million.
4. Continue to print and improve the contents of the magazine "Sino-Soviet Friendship Association" for cadres and general intellectuals. Publish a SSFA Pictorial to educate workers and peasants.
5. Translate into Chinese 40 categories of Soviet books and booklets.
6. Translate more Soviet movie films. Translate 10 kinds of Soviet films totaling 5,000 rolls and show them in various localities. Aid branch SSFAs in purchasing Soviet pictorial magazines.
7. Manufacture 3,000 lantern slides and help branch SSFAs to buy lantern projectors.
8. Continue to send 54 (16 millimeter) projection teams to various localities in China. Organize 15 (35 millimeter) new projection teams.
9. Hold three Soviet photographic exhibits. Hold 12 Soviet arts appreciation meetings.

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10. Increase exchanges of letters between Chinese and Russian workers, women, youth, artists, scientists, and educators. Request Soviet specialists to come to China and give lectures. Request a Soviet cultural and art workers delegation to come and perform in China. Continue to maintain close liaison with the "Friendship associations" of other countries.
11. Introduce Chinese culture and art by means of photos, lantern slides, to other countries and also introduce Chinese revolutionary struggle experiences.
12. Organize a Chinese delegation to visit and study in Soviet Union. Use this means as one of the principal measures in training cadres.
13. Help organize and increase collection of Soviet books, etc, in various localities. Complete bibliography of Russian documents. Compile various data and supply them to all localities.
14. Continue the development of Russian-language sparetime education activities. Open a Central SSFA Russian-Language Night School. Organize and maintain close liaison with Russian-language sparetime schools in every locality. Transmit Central SSFA Night School experiences to various Russian-language schools. Publish a Russian-language monthly periodical which will aid in the teaching of the Russian-language. Aid branch SSFAs to use vacations and other suitable time to train Russian-language teachers. Aid learning of the Russian-language during spare times by means of correspondence courses, tape-recording machines, and radio.
15. Hold a National Delegates Conference of SSFAs. Hold a SSFA Publishing and Propaganda Workers Conference to thrash out various problems.

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16. Increase letter writings among SSFAs to know clearly the activities of other branches.
17. Establish a SSFA Hall for recreational use of Soviet friends, Solicit funds to build this hall.

NORTHEAST MOVIE FILM STUDIO TRANSLATING ELEVEN SOVIET FILMS -- Peiping  
Jen-min Jih-pao, 20 Feb 51

At present, the Northeast Movie Film Studio is in the process of translating 11 Soviet films. They include First Year Class, Our Children, In Humanity, Our Universities, Defense of Tsaritsang, On the Glorious Road, etc.

IUS ENDS CONFERENCE IN PEIPING -- Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, 3 May 51

The 5-day conference of the executive committee, International Union of Students (IUS) ended its meeting on 30 April. The conference adopted the following resolutions and statement: "Duties of International Union of Students and Students Movements in Colonial Areas," and Dependent Countries, "Preparatory Work Concerning Holding of the Third World Youth, Students, and Peace Congresses," and "Struggle for Peace Among Various Countries," and the "Statement Concerning Japanese People."

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